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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/617,530	07/10/2003	Yen-Fu Chen	AUS920030522US1	3554
45371	7590	05/22/2007		
IBM CORPORATION (RUS) c/o Rudolf O Siegesmund Gordon & Rees, LLP 2100 Ross Avenue Suite 2600 DALLAS, TX 75201			EXAMINER NEWAY, SAMUEL G	
			ART UNIT 2626	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 05/22/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/617,530	CHEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Samuel G. Neway	2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 April 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is responsive to the Amendment filed on 23 April 2007. Claims 1 – 30 are still pending.

Response to Amendment

2. The rejections of claims 16 – 30 under 35 USC 112 are withdrawn.

3. The rejections of claims 1 – 6, 8 – 13, and 15 – 30 under 35 USC 101 are withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's argument that the double patenting rejection is premature, as the claims have not been finalized, is not persuasive. This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Double Patenting

6. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422

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F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

7. Claims 1 – 30 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 – 16, and 30 – 45 of copending Application No. 10/617,526 in view of <http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/>, Chinese-English Dictionary link.

Current Application	Co-pending Application 10/617,526
<p>1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, copying a Simplified Chinese character from a web page by highlighting the Simplified Chinese character on the web page;</p> <p>pasting the Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface;</p> <p>recognizing the Simplified Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Simplified Chinese character;</p> <p>using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character;</p>	<p>1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, copying a Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface;</p> <p>using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character;</p> <p>using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese character into accented Pin Yin word and an English word; and responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface,</p> <p>displaying the Simplified Chinese character as a Traditional Chinese</p>

<p>displaying the Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character equivalent in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control.</p>	<p>character, an unaccented Pin Yin word, a hybrid Pin Yin word, and an English word.</p>
<p>2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.</p>	<p>2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.</p>
<p>3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.</p>	<p>3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.</p>
<p>4. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accessing a conversion table to determine the Traditional Chinese character.</p>	<p>4. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accessing a conversion table to determine the Traditional Chinese character.</p>
<p>5. The method of claim 4 wherein the conversion table is a JAVA hashtable.</p>	<p>5. The method of claim 4 wherein the conversion table is a JAVA hashtable.</p>
<p>6. The method of claim 1 wherein Traditional Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate language.</p>	<p>7. The method of claim 1 wherein Traditional Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate language.</p>
<p>7. The method of claim 1 further comprising: displaying the Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character.</p>	<p>8. The method of claim 1 further comprising: displaying the Simplified Chinese character, the Traditional Chinese character, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.</p>

The current application is directed to finding the corresponding Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified) to a given Chinese word (Traditional and/or

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Simplified). Copending application No. 10/617,526 is directed to finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English).

Chinese-English Dictionary teaches a method of finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the various translations in order to help a non-native Chinese speaker learn the Chinese language by, for example, giving English translations to Chinese words.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

8. Claims 1 – 3, 7 – 10, 14, 16 – 18, 22 – 25, and 29 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 5 – 7, 26, 30 – 32 of copending Application No. 10/631,070 in view of <http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/>, Chinese-English Dictionary link.

Current Application	Co-pending Application 10/631,070
1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, copying a Simplified Chinese character from a web page by highlighting the Simplified Chinese character on the web page;	1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, accepting a user input of a Simplified Chinese word;

pasting the Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface;

recognizing the Simplified Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Simplified Chinese character;

using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character;

displaying the Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character equivalent in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control.

2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.

3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.

7. The method of claim 1 further comprising:
displaying the Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character.

determining if the user input is an entire desired word, a beginning of the entire word, or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word;

searching a dictionary for an entry containing a Simplified Chinese word;
using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese word equivalent of a Simplified Chinese word;

using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese word into accented Pin Yin word and an English word; and

responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, displaying the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word equivalent, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.

5. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese word as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese word is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.

6. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese word from GB2312 to Unicode.

7. The method of claim 1 further comprising:
displaying the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word; and wherein the font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the font size of the Traditional Chinese word is user

	configurable.
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The current application is directed to finding the corresponding Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified) to a given Chinese word (Traditional and/or Simplified). Copending application No. 10/631,070 is directed to finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English).

Chinese-English Dictionary teaches a method of finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the various translations in order to help a non-native Chinese speaker learn the Chinese language by, for example, giving English translations to Chinese words. See also the 103 rejections below.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Objections

9. Claims 7, 14, 22, and 29 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the

claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. The limitation to display the characters is already included in the independent claims on which the above-cited claims are dependent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 1 – 4, 6 – 11, 13 – 19, 21 – 26, and 28 – 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/> in view of Chinese-English Lookup

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel.htm>) referred to as Lookup hereinafter.

Claim 1:

The Chinese-English Dictionary link from

<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/> discloses a method comprising:

using a computer having a display ("Look It Up", Figure on page 1) and connected to the internet ("download the dictionary at the CEDICT website", page 1),

but it does not explicitly disclose copying a Simplified Chinese character from a web page by highlighting the Simplified Chinese character on the web page and pasting the Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface;

Lookup discloses a similar Chinese-English dictionary where a user is able to select and copy a word (where it is pasted on the Windows Clipboard) from a Web browser or a word processor ("user has selected and copied a word ...", page 1) in order to get a desired translation and displaying the translated characters in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control (Figure on top of page 1. Note the simultaneous display of the Chinese, Pin Yin, and English equivalents).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to copy and paste words from Web pages in Chinese-English Dictionary's interface in order to "help Chinese language learners to read Chinese electronic texts in other applications such as Web browsers and word processors" (Lookup, page 1, paragraph 2).

Chinese-English dictionary further discloses recognizing the Simplified Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Simplified Chinese character ("searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ...", page 1); and

using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character ("searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the

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GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word", page 1. Note that the Chinese word can be selected to be either Simp. Chinese (GB) or Trad.

Chinese (Big5) as shown on top of page 1);

Claim 2:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode ("return the results in GB ... or Unicode", page 1).

Claim 3:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode ("return the results in GB ... or Unicode", page 1).

Claim 4:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: accessing a conversion table to determine the Traditional Chinese character ("searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word", page 1. Note that a conversion table is inherent in the determination of equivalent characters).

Claim 6:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses wherein Traditional Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate language ("searches can be conducted by Chinese

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(using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word", page 1. Note that the Chinese word can be selected to be either Simp. Chinese (GB) or Trad. Chinese (Big5) as shown on top of page 1).

Claim 7:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: displaying the Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character ("results will show the Chinese word", page 1. Note that the Chinese word can be selected to be either Simp. Chinese (GB) or Trad. Chinese (Big5) as shown on top of page 1).

Claims 8 – 11, and 13 – 15:

Claims 8 – 11, and 13 – 15 are similar in scope and content to claims 1 – 4, and 6 – 7; therefore claims 8 – 11, and 13 – 15 are rejected with the same rationale.

Claims 16 – 19, and 21 – 22:

Claims 16 – 19, and 21 – 22 are similar in scope and content to claims 1 – 4, and 6 – 7; therefore claims 16 – 19, and 21 – 22 are rejected with the same rationale.

Claims 23 – 26, and 28 – 30:

Claims 23 – 26, and 28 – 30 are similar in scope and content to claims 1 – 4, and 6 – 7; therefore claims 23 – 26, and 28 – 30 are rejected with the same rationale.

12. Claims 5, 12, 20, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/> in view of

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Lookup and in further view of Hughes ("1ICT3 Computer Science Sample Paper I", 1998, University of Dublin)

Claim 5:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 4, but they do not explicitly disclose using a Java hashtable.

Hughes discloses a conversion table for Morse code stored in a Java hashtable ("The conversion table for Morse code can be stored in a Java Hashtable object", page 4, question 6).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a Java hashtable as the conversion table in Chinese-English Dictionary because Java is able to run on any platform.

Claims 12, 20, and 27:

Claims 12, 20, and 27 are similar in scope and content to claim 5; therefore they are rejected with the same rationale.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Lin et al. (USPN 6,999,916) discloses a method for acquisition of information relating to specific user-selected text of World Wide Web site pages and providing high quality multi-lingual translations. The user-selected text can be copied and pasted in a computer interface.

14. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samuel G. Neway whose telephone number is 571-270-1058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30AM - 5:30PM EST.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David R Hudspeth can be reached on 571-272-7843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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